The Current Problems and Future of Health Care

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What does the future hold?



- » What can you do now to be ready?
- » How will the problems change in the future?

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Current problems with health care?

- » Costs
- » Complexity
- » Fragmented Care
- » Lack of Information

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Where we're headed

- » How do providers plan to deal with these problems?
 - » Hospitals
 - » Doctors
 - » Rx
- » How will insurance remain relevant?
- » How will employers solve problems?
- » What about patients?



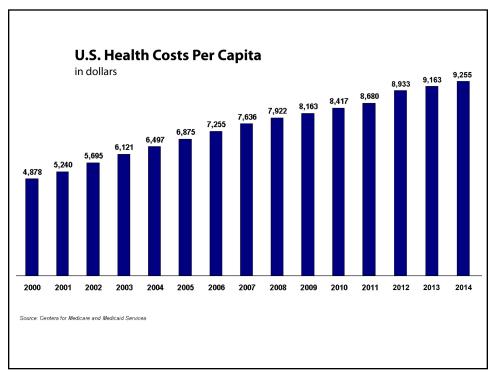
Healthcare costs?

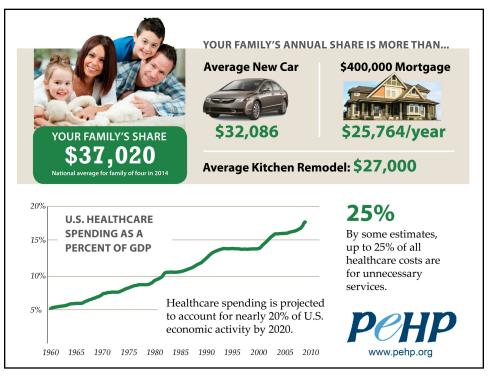
» Is this a problem?

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Complexity

» Is this a problem?

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Complexity

- » Federal and State Law -
- » Insurance Lingo
- » Result Patients Get Caught in Middle

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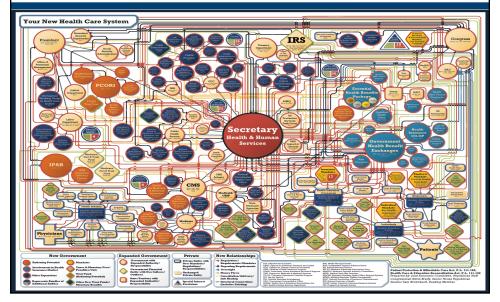
Government Complexity

- » Federal massive regulation SSA/Medicare, ERISA, COBRA, HIPAA, ACA
- » State DOPL, Insurance Department, Medicaid



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ACA Simplified



ACA – Host of new insurance regulations

What's Happened pre-2014

- Children eligible on parents plan until age 26 regardless of marital status
- No lifetime or annual dollar limits on benefits
- Preventative care covered at 100%
- Patient protections ER, PCP, recissions
- No pre-existing conditions for children
- Expanded appeals for denied claims
- SBCs and PCORI fees
- Limits on flex plan amounts
- Notice regarding Marketplaces



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Federal Marketplaces

- Marketplaces open community rating (3 to 1 age bands) and guaranteed issue
- Subsidies available if lower income
- www.healthcare.gov 2015 rates
- 35 year old SL County Silver \$202/\$635/month
- 55 year old SL County Silver \$376/\$983/month
- Reinsurance levels protect insurance companies in the first few years.



ACA Marketplace costs

Nationwide – 2014 premiums increased 41%! in the individual market over 2013 individual rates. Regulation, rating, mandates

But there are winners and losers (more losers than winners):

Winners – women, older workers (55-65), living in the northeast (NY, NH, MA, OH)

Losers – Men, younger workers (18-30), those living in the south or west (NV, NC, AR, NM, GA)

Utah in 2014 - 24% increase overall; 27 year old gets 55% increase; 64 year old gets 2% increase) – 2015 saw increases in older populations more than younger

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King v. Burwell

Challenging phrase in ACA that subsidies for health insurance in marketplace can only be provided within an "exchange established by a state".

Under the ACA the States could elect to set up their own exchanges or allow the federal government to set up an exchange for that state. About half the states set up their own exchanges. Utah did not.

If the Court sides with plaintiff – potentially invalidates subsidies in states that don't have their own marketplace, like Utah.

This is easy to remedy in theory -

- 1. Congress could amend this provision.
- 2. Congress could extend subsidies in federal marketplaces for a short period of time.
- 3. States could allow an exchange run by the feds through contract. (but will they?)

Even without King v. Burwell - Dirty Secret of the ACA subsidies

The subsidies will not stay static over time. The IRS will increase the premium contributions for those individuals receiving subsidies annually to reflect the excess of the premium growth over the rate of income growth for 2014-18.

Beginning in 2019, the IRS may further adjust the premium contributions to reflect the excess of premium growth over CPI if the aggregate premiums and cost sharing subsidies exceed .54% of GDP. (in today's dollars = \$95 billion)



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Future of marketplaces

Nationally – 11.7 million people have enrolled in a marketplace plan.

Federal subsidies for those individuals are expected to be in the neighborhood of \$35 billion for 2015

In Utah - 140,000+ people enrolled in marketplace plan - 4.8% of population of Utah (1 in 21 Utahns)

Federal government estimates the marketplace to rise to 30 million people over the next five years as penalties increase for individual mandate and small employers drop coverage.

Hypothetical exercise – 30m x average subsidy may be capped at of \$3,333 = \$100 billion (the average annual subsidy right now may be more than that – the next affordability crisis)

Federal Complexity

- » ACA Moving Target
 - Employer Penalties Delayed, but not Individual Mandate
 - 50 to 100
 - 75% Rule in 2015, 95% in 2016+
 - New reporting requirements for healthcare. (PEHP does reporting for groups) 1094-B or C and 1095-B or C

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State Medicaid Expansion

ACA expands Medicaid to all non-Medicare eligible individuals under age 65 (children, pregnant women, parents, and adults without dependent children) with incomes up to 133% of FPL (except undocumented immigrants). All newly eligible adults will be guaranteed a benchmark benefit package that meets the essential health benefits available through the Marketplaces.

Feds to pay all the costs of expansion from 2014-16. 2017-20 – cost of Medicaid expansion is gradually shifted back to the states. Utah study found it would cost Utah \$100 million between 2017-2023.

The State has not made a final determination whether to expand Medicaid. Budget issues?

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Medicaid Expansion Options

Options	1 year – 2014	3 years – 2014-16	10 years – 2014-23
No expansion (60,200 new enrollees)	\$7.2m	\$39.1m	\$220.6m
Expand (123,600 new enrollees)	(\$11.3m)	(\$9.7m)	\$378.4m
Partial Expansion	\$11.7m	\$95.9m	\$582.1m



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Other State Complexity

- » ACA Adjustments to benefits preventative care, "essential benefits"
- » State mandates Autism for 2016
 - 2016 Large Group Benefit
 - Embedded, 600 hour max for behavior therapy
 - Small groups don't have to do it



Complex Insurance Lingo

- » Plan design -
 - » deductible, OOP max, copay, coinsurance, allowed amount, pre-existing condition, coordination of benefits, network design
- » Internal rules
 - » pre-auth, exclusions and limitations in policies (lawyers), step therapy
 - » medical coding ICD-10



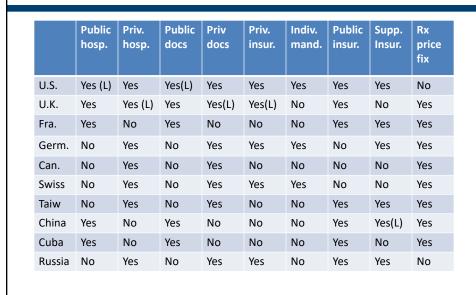
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Fragmented Care

- » Is this a problem?
- » Gone from the town doctor making house calls to current system
- » All things to all people, and nothing to any one individual



U.S. tries to be all things - complex



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Helplessness?

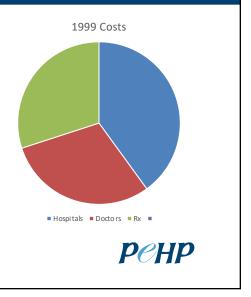
- » What can you do?
- » What can employer do?
- » What can providers do?
- » What can insurance do?
- » What can State government do?
- » What can federal government do?



Future?

» How are Providers dealing with these problems?

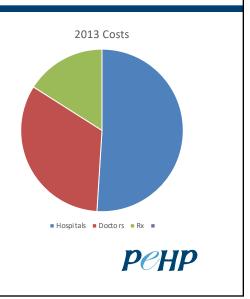
» 1999 -



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Future?

- » How are Providers dealing with these problems?
- » 2013 -



Hospital savings ideas

- » Reduce administrative costs blur lines between silos
- » Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs) change payment model toward capitated care
- » Use technology electronic medical records
- » Reduce waste no billing



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Doctor future

- Gobbled up by someone bigger private practice owned by doc has decreased from 33% to 16% in last 15 years.
- » Shortage of providers?
- » Relevance of primary care? Nurse practitioners taking over
- » If health care costs can be contained, it must come from the doctors? Fight with hospitals and big Pharma.



Rx future

- » Rx trend for 2014 = 13%
 - » Specialty drugs 1% of population, but 32% of costs. expected trend > 20%
 - » Generic drugs 2014 saw unprecedented cost increases – Ex. Tetracycline (antibiotic used to treat infections) – Nov. 2013 = 3.4 cents per pill; Nov. 2014 = \$2.36 per pill – 6850% increase!
 - » Why? Consolidation, shortages of drug ingredients.
- » Huge costs where will the money come from?

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Private Insurance

- Relevance? Complaints against health insurance
 - Profit motive high salaries/bonuses for execs
 - Profit motive in denying legitimate claims/benefits are too low
 - Profit motive in looking at short term gains only, and not long-term solutions
 - Provide little value middlemen that create administrative inefficiencies
- PPACA tried to address all of these issue **PEHP**

Insurance Reforms with PPACA

- Huge number of mandates regarding coverage
 - Results: coverage will expand both in numbers and in amounts covered. Example new preventative care benefits covered at 100%. About 2% increase in costs (though some have said costs are less)
 - Ex contraceptives prices on average have seen 100% increase in prices during 2014 (high of 400%)
 - Costs of insurance will continue to rise due to both mandates and lack of cost controls
- Limited profit in fully insured markets cap on administrative costs, and insurers are more likely to have strong competition in the exchanges

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Insurance Profit Squeeze under PPACA

- Cost ratio requirements 80% for small groups and 85% for large employers (100 employees or more) (80% includes medical costs and "activities that improve healthcare quality")
- If plan falls below the threshold in a year, plan shall refund premiums to employee on a pro-rata basis
- Effect Squeeze traditional insurance company profits, and may lead to consolidation of insurance companies
- Insurers are working hard on the regulators to change definition of what will be included in 80%

Benefit Design under PPACA

- In the exchanges, insurance companies are limited in the types of plans they offer
 - Limited to HDHP rules capped deductibles and OOP maximums
 - Must offer the Essential Health Benefits 10 categories of benefits – State selected the PEHP Utah Basic Plus plan.
- •Cadillac Plan Tax is coming in 2018 lots of carriers will have to pay the tax. If costs keep rising, it will apply to everyone eventually

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Cadillac Tax

- •2018 Cadillac Plan tax 40% tax if premiums are over \$10,200 (\$850/month) single, or \$27,500 (\$2292/month) for family coverage.
- •One study found that 60% of all large group plans may hit that mark by 2018, and another study found 98% of all plans will hit the cap by 2031.
- •Even if you make it through 2018, these amounts are indexed to regular inflation, not medical inflation.

The left and right agree Cadillac Tax is bad!

- CalPERS looked at just two of their 100s of plans. Determined that for their 8,000 enrollees in those two plans, the tax would be \$3.9 million or \$488 per enrollee. (Plan costs just went from \$2000 to \$2500 overnight.)
- Unions and public employee plans are at risk here.
- This could easily get some political traction to repeal this section, but everyone will want concessions for this.

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Is healthcare a market?

- » People have argued that healthcare isn't really a market, but a human "right". We try and treat it like a market.
- » If not subject to market forces, then need price fixing. '
- » Key microeconomics assumption related to healthcare -

Perfect Information

- Everybody knows everything. Information is costless.



To make it more a market

Patients need cost and quality information.

Patients need treatment information and options.



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Private Insurance

- » Insurance shouldn't continue?
- » Unless . . . change model to advisor information help
 - » Plan design
 - » Costs and quality
 - » Navigation if health system failing



Cost Conscious Plan Design

- 1. Reduce use of copayments
- 2. Increase use of coinsurance
- 3. Consider High-value HSA qualified plan

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High Value HSA-Qualified Plan

- » HSA-Qualified
 - Deductible of \$1150/\$2300
 - Preventative at 100%
- » Three Concepts
 - Open and Fund Account
 - Deductible Kicks In
 - Out of Pocket Maximum
- » Employer Funds 80% or more



High Value HSA Plans....

Group	Annual Premium	Estimated Premium Savings by Adding STAR	Cost to Employer to Fund 80% of Deductible	Savings to the Group
Group 1	\$2,909,807	\$368,091	\$318,750	\$49,341
Group 2	\$9,344,586	\$1,753,484	\$1,357,000	\$396,484
Group 3	\$4,525,872	\$572,523	\$549,000	\$23,523
Group 4	\$3,410,402	\$639,952	\$513,000	\$126,952
Group 5	\$5,513,159	\$919,580	\$881,000	\$38,580
Total	\$25,703,827	\$4,253,629	\$3,618,750	\$634,879



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PEHP Consumer Tools



Use tools and information here

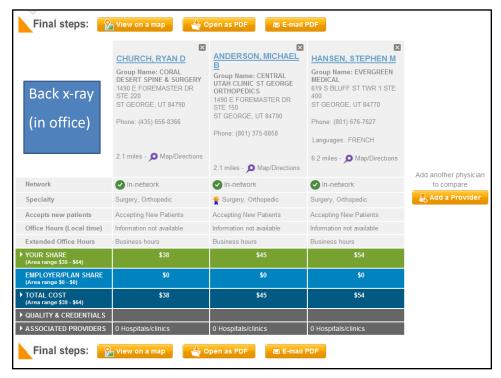
to get the best healthcare value and avoid unnecessary medical bills.

- 1. Cost Calculator (black box is opened!)
- 2. Quality & Code Lookup
- 3. Medication Pricing
- 4. Cost-Savings Tips



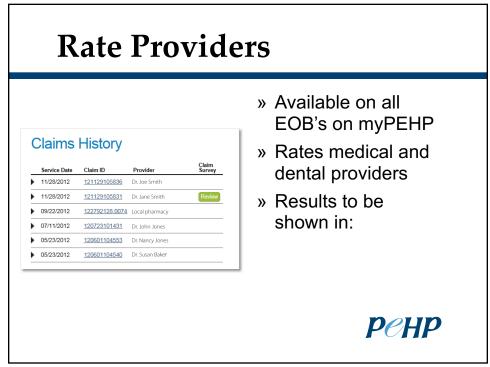




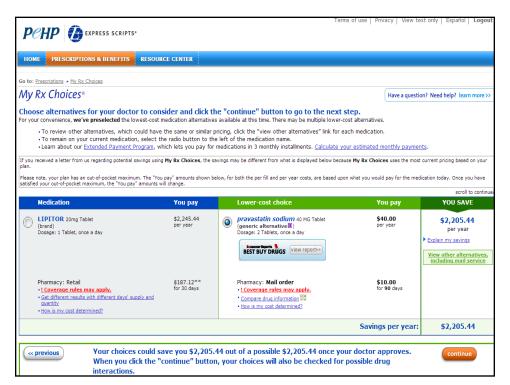


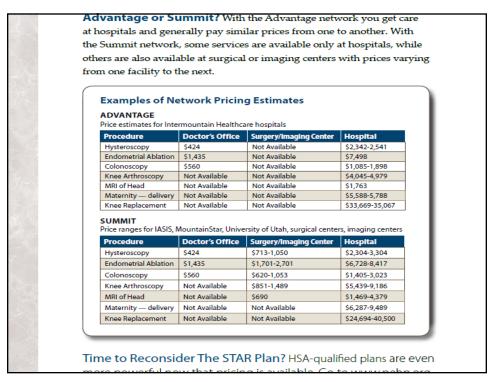
Quality & Code Lookup Description 0 Physician office visit. The amount of time with the physician is determined by a person's condition and treatment needs. 99396 135.44 Comprehensive, preventive medical assessment for an adult. This typically includes age- and gender-appropriate history, exam, counseling, education and necessary lab work. 99395 126.65 Collection and preparation of a Pap test sample from the vagina or cervix. The sample is delivered to a laboratory for examination. Q0091 45.04 Routine procedure for taking a blood sample from an artery or 36415 3.21 A basic urinalysis checks pH and looks for substances such as blood, crystals, bile and white blood cells (antibodies). These may be viewed under a microscope or detected with dip sticks or colorizing tablets. A computer analysis may be done as well. 3.87 Physician office visit. The amount of time with the physician is determined by a person's condition and treatment needs. 46.54 99212 Physician office visit. The amount of time the physician devotes is determined by a person's condition and treatment needs. The fetal non-stress test evaluates the health status of the fetus during the last six to nine months of pregnancy. Belts around the mother's abdomen measure fetal movement and heart rate. 59025 64.47 The hemoglobin count helps to evaluate the amount of iron in the blood. It can be done as part of a complete blood count (CBC). A low count can be an indicator of anemia. 3.58 Don't see the code you are looking for? Enter it in the textbox below lookup code











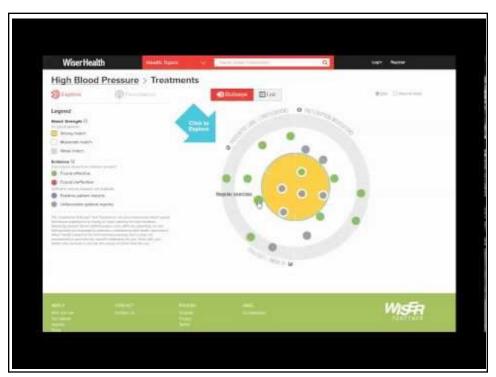


Over 70% of U.S. Internet users have gone online to research health-related information. And this is regardless of age -73% of those over 50 seek health information online. The result, largely via search engines (Google, WebMD, etc.), is an enormous amount of information that is not evaluated or matched to the specific needs of the person searching - his or her preferences or coverage, nor is it ranked or assessed for effectiveness and cost. It is just a pile of data that people unload on their doctor who has to explain and/or correct the interpretation.

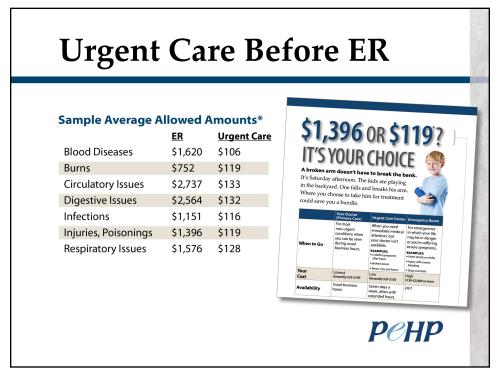
EXAMPLE: Search for back pain and you will find at least two dozen treatment options, ranging from spinal surgery to heating pads to yoga to a chiropractor. Which is best for my condition? Which has the best outcome? Which has the fewest side effects? Which matches my preferences? How long do they take? What will each one cost me? Which are covered by my plan?

Each wrong treatment decision costs money – on average, \$235 per treatment decision. Now, multiply that by the number of members in a client health plan. That's a lot of people who didn't get better and a lot of money spent for treatments that didn't work.

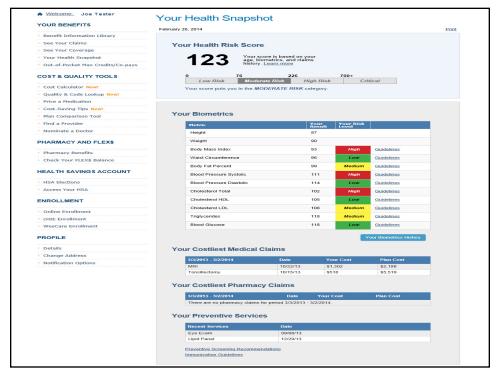
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Cost Takeaways

- 1. Cost Conscious Plan -
- 2. High Value HSA-qualified Plan
- 3. Get Cost and Treatment Information to Employees

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Reduce Complexity

- » Horror stories anybody have one?
- » Keep eye on ACA can't predict what will happen with government



Getting Caught in Middle

- » Physician Orders or Refers Services
 - > Failure to Get Preauthorization--\$9500 Genetic Test
 - > Failure to Send In-Network--\$21,000 Out-of-state
 - > Failure to Comply with Policy--\$650 Anesthesia
- » No Understand or Regard for Cost
 - > Prescription Drugs--\$1877 Brand Drug
- » Refusal to Contract—\$2300 Hand Surgeon
- » Patient/Provider Miscommunication—Preventative

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PEHP Member Advocacy

- » Education Questions are the Answers
- » Does this require pre-authorization?
- » Is this provider in-network?
- » Is there a less expensive alternative?
- » Educate & Interact with Providers
- » Outreach to Proactively Resolve Problems
- » Direct Payment to Out of Network Providers
- » Personal Benefit Advisor for Complex Condition



Cost tool examples for common referred services.

(now Where to Go » Doctors will often refer you elsewhere to get lab vork or imaging, such as X-rays or CT scans. By using the Cost & Quality lools and asking the right questions, this can be an excellent opportunity or you to get the most from your benefits. The tools show that most ervices are less expensive when they can be performed outside hospital.

.ab	Doctor	Lab	Hospital
Complete Blood Test	\$7	\$5	\$13-47
Metabolic Panel	\$12	\$11	\$25-85
Lipid Test	\$19	\$7	\$48-53
Obstetric Panel	\$58	\$27	\$138
MAGING			
Procedure	Doctor	Imaging Center	Hospital
Procedure Ankle X-Ray	Doctor \$42	Imaging Center \$42	Hospital \$139-274

Not Available

Not Available

Questions Are the Answer » Never be shy about asking your loctor questions about costs. Ask now to avoid sticker shock later.

\$203

\$582-1.236

\$1,469-\$4,379

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CT Scan of Head

MRI of Head

Three Takeaways to Reduce Complexity

- Keep Your Eye on the ACA—Employer Shifts
- Push the Three Questions
 - 1. Does this require pre-auth?
- 2. Am I in-network?
- 3. What is a cheaper alternative?
- See Ratings Using Provider Look up and use ренр the Treatment Tool

Insurance response to Fragmented Healthcare

- » Member Condition is Out-of-Control
- » Member is Perplexed and Not Improving
- » Member is Facing Serious Illness

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Member-centered Healthcare

- » Personalized Care Coordination
 - Connect to Care Coordination Provider
 - Align financial incentives
- » Referral Coordination
 - Help Find Specialized Care
- » Individual Benefits Advisor
 - Single Point of Contact



Employer future

- » ACA employer mandate/penalties
 - » Delay
 - » Large v. Small employers
 - » New reporting requirements –
 - » Self-fund, self-fund, self-fund!!



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Self-funding: Impact Bottom Line

- » If Self-funded Your Efforts Still Matter
 - Reduce Costs
 - Improve Health
 - Engage Employees
- » Creating a Self-Funded Culture
 - Preserve the Benefit
 - Price and Quality Matter
 - Wellness Program ultimate premium differential



Employer Clinics

- » Everyone wants a piece of the healthcare business
- » Lower level of care and profits stay with employer – size matters
- » Encourage primary care and reduce hospitalization



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Patient changes

- » Shop for care education process
- » Marketed to drugs are tip of iceberg
- » Increased responsibility for own health



Government wildcard!

- Will Obamacare be perceived to have "worked?" – costs come down?
- •Next step One-payer system? -
 - insurance profits will be capped
 - Insurers' cost-control options will be limited due to mandated benefits to be offered
 - Easy to see how this would lead to a one-payer system
- •Unless shop for care

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Are you positive?



- » Death and taxes are for certain
- » If costs can't be contained, more changes will come
- » Depends on all of us

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Questions?

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